Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864. NUMBER 251.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MATTERS MILITARY AND CONGRESSIONAL.

Tax and Revenue Measures Before Congress.

A TEST VOTE—THE COPPERHEAD STRENGTH.

From Cairo and Below—Memphis and New Orleans News.

A PRESENTATION TO GEN. GRANT—HIS LETTER.

Affairs at Knoxville—Military Changes.

THE 37TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

From Springfield—State Military Intelligence.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

From the Pacific—Latest from Mexico.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Military and Legislative Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 21, 1864.

The 12th regiment did not reach here till 2 o'clock this morning, consequently the General Land supplied its members with an abundant meal, and the regiment went to camp—the formal reception being deferred till this evening.

Some disappointment will be caused in quarters of military transactions, by the refusal of the War Department to authorize any new cavalry regiments to be raised in this State. The quota of infantry regiments are not filling up as fast as hoped.

By passengers from Lacrosse I learn that the Mississippi was frozen over there this morning. It has not yet been open enough for Packet and Lacrosse, and probably will be several days before navigation opens.

The introduction of new business being cut off after to-day, the time of the House will be wholly occupied to-night in both the Senate and Assembly.

Among those introduced in the Senate were bills to amend laws relative to assessment and collection of taxes. To amend chapter 13 of Rev. Statutes, relative to counties and county officers, and section 16 chapter 16 of State officers; to provide for Refunding certificates of the State Bank, a village system relative to extra pay for families of Wisconsin soldiers; to provide for a temporary loan for war purposes, not to exceed in the aggregate $400,000, and for a special tax in aid of volunteers' families $100,000. Also memorials to Congress for the improvement of the entrance of Fox River, at Green Bay, and a grant of land for a canal from Sturgeon Bay to Lake Michigan.

The Senate postponed the consideration of the Mississippi bridge question to Wednesday next.

In the Assembly bills were introduced to amend the charter of the Fond du Lac & Mississippi Railroad; relative to insurance companies and nominees; public printing; to transportation of freight on railroads, and to authorize the Governor to contract with B. F. Comstock for a portion of the labor of the convicts; to define the residence of certain Wisconsin soldiers; relative to the collection of taxes; to the organization of the militia and Wisconsin improvement and relative to the sale of lands and property.

A bill passed amending chapter 187 of the laws of this session, so as to provide that the fees of lumber inspectors shall be paid by the owners of the lumber.

A resolution was made to make a *pro rata* sellread bright bill a special order for Wednesday afternoon, but subsequently the bill was disposed of, being voted down by a large majority.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Movements of Illinois Troops

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 21, 1864.

By the official report of Major Gen. McPherson, of the 17th army corps, to Gov. Yates, I learn that the following regiments are entitled to this State's large re-enlisted, and will be ordered North at the earliest practicable moment: The 11th, 13th, 29th, 66th, 31st, 32d, 40th and 3d regim. n.s.

The young regiments of Illinois and the country can ill afford to lose the services of the Illinois regiments in the 17th army corps, and army of the Tennessee, with whose history they have become thoroughly identified, and in which they have gained a prominent a part; and trusts that no regiment from Illinois, belonging to this corps will for want of men to fill up its ranks, be ordered to the rear of the Union, but that at the expiration of their furlough be now welcome them again to the proud place which they have won for themselves in the 17th army corps, where they have gone through some the fugle everything that makes up a gallant and efficient command.

The 29th regiment United States colored troops, now organizing at Camp Fry, under command of Col. Bross, is assigned in the 8th army corps, and is ordered, on the completion of its organization, to Annapolis, Md. Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside is charged with the superintendence of their organization.

The 50th veteran regiment of Illinois volunteers, with a goodly number of recruits, left this city on Saturday last for the front.

Second Lieut. Westley R. Grant, company H, 92d Illinois, is honorably discharged on account of physical disability. 1st Lieut. F. McCartney is discharged to accept a Captain's commission of the new company raised by him for the 6th Illinois, Capt. Reuben C. Kise, Assistant Adjutant General, has resigned.

The Union League of Pittsfield, has sent sixty dollars to the State Sanitary Commission.

Gen. Slemmaad of Capt. Boss of the 50th Illinois regiment, for being absent without leave, is an act of injustice to a gallant and efficient officer. He was taken prisoner near Champion Hills last May, and has been in Libby Prison ever since. Captain Boss will probably be reinstated when exchanged.

FROM COLUMBUS.

The Escape of John Morgan. &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, O., March 21, 1864.

The committee appointed by the Ohio House of Representatives to investigate the escape of John Morgan and party from the Penitentiary, have just reported. They find that the prisoners had no aid, that none was required, when the escape could have occurred if the sentinels under the call had not existed. They place all the blame on the military authorities for not making a regular examination of cells, and recommend the removal of all prisoners from the penitentiary be under the control of the warden.

The dismissal of Lieut. Judkins, now on the staff of Gen. Mason, is ordered. He was under charge of the dismissal of the prisoners' money, and the inspection of all letters and packages directed to them, and the Commissioner found that he had unsecurely furnished them with pencils, knives, files, vises, steel springs, nails, &c. It seems that the rebel officers, in their intercourse with Lieut. Judkins, said that he believe he was a generously imperious individual. For instance, they would gravely consult with him upon the proper manner of drawing up petitions to the Governor, such as the construction of sentences, the proper words to be used in addressing officials, which petitions they up the rascal spring, that he began to think he was a second Daniel Webster, or equal to Napoleon. The brilliant young donkey is now in Columbus.

Gen. or the Kentucky Board.

It is rumored that Gen. Don Carlos Buell will be Grant's chief of staff.

H. H. Harrison, of Chicago, has presented the celebrated bottling machine, "Mendelson Pilot," of Dr. L. Herr, Lexington, Ky., for ten thousand dollars.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Military Matters in Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, March 21.

Saturday night, the 19th of March, some fifteen or twenty rebels crossed the river at the lower ferry, in Washington county, about twelve miles northwest of Pilot Knob, and robbed a number of stores of clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., at Hopkins place. In the neighborhood of $2,000 worth of goods in such quantities as their transportation admitted.

Lieutenant Colonel Hoehn, commanding at the Iron Mountain, has ordered the arrest of their owners.

Three hundred rebels are reported to be in that vicinity.

On the 15th inst., Capt. H. S. Hicks, commanding at Farmington, sent out the men to assist Capt. Peters, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, in scouring the country between Farmington and Fredericktown.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

WISDOM IN WAR REMINDS.

It may seem to some like a truism to say that rebellion is rebellion, whoever resists; but there are a good many people who do not seem to realize that it is a truth at all. Their idea seems to be a mixed one. Rebellion, in Illinois, is a mere assertion of constitutional freedom, which neither the Government nor anybody else has any right to meddle with or complain of; so long especially as they do not actually shoulder their arms and go to killing. Then they do what they will to help on the rebellion; they may encourage it by their utmost efforts of speech, and influence, and expression of sympathy, and may even aid it by gifts of money in open and fashionable style, and still claim to be let alone, or even to be entitled to consideration. Vallandigham has the impudence to suppose himself to be persecuted by being sent abroad. The Times swaggers and asserts its right to carry on the war in the rear, as truly as others have to sustain the Government; and our city and State are beset everywhere by numbers of persons who would be glad to see the Nation destroyed, and who do all they dare, or are able to do, to secure that result.

Now Mr. Douglas asserted a truth that seems as yet to be but poorly comprehended, that while this war lasted there could be but two parties, the loyal and the disloyal. Each person is on one side, by virtue of the fact that he is not on the other. Neutrality where an absolute and positive duty exists, is devotion; and devotion in this case is rebellion.

It is not necessary, even in the South, that a person take up arms to constitute a rebel. Many of the most violent of the tribe are of the sex which does not perform military duty; and many of the women of the South have done far more to help on the rebellion than thousands of men in the same ranks; as many women here do more for the Government than many of the other sex who are actually in the ranks of the army. Why, Jeff. Davis himself has killed no single man of the Federal forces since the war began, so far as any body knows. Thousands of persons are working on both sides, and efficiently, in carrying on this war who have not borne arms. The question is, which side do you help, with your pen, your tongue, your sympathies, your salaries or moneys, and encouragement, your efforts or aid to the sick and the wounded? That you are not down in Dixie does not matter. Perhaps you can do better for Jeff. Davis up here. Maybe you can start a "fire in the rear" so well that Sir Etty Lines is effective as a fire in front.

But if one goes into that sort of work he is a part of the rebellion, and all his claims of loyalty are so much dust thrown at peoples' eyes, if not into them. These facts are so plain, that they need to be but stated to be acknowledged. But what follows, as the remedy? Shall rebellion be every where attacked and squelched as soon as it shows itself?

That is a matter of sound discretion, to be decided according to the amount of danger which springs from any particular effort. The crowds thought to make war in New York City last summer, and for three or four days did a very considerable business; but they got so decidedly the worst of it at the end of a week, that they subsided in that locality, and will probably begin again soon. But some of them seem anxious, every now and then, to have a tussle here or somewhere in the State. The Times gave warning that if a rebel paper cannot be allowed to work for Jeff. Davis in this city, none shall be allowed to work for the Union. Some had better consider the case of New York. Whether rebellion shall be preached and prosecuted in the North as well as in the South, will depend altogether on the question how far it is safe to neglect it. It makes itself so formidable, it will get all the attention it wants, very speedily. And if the rebellion can be put down in Missouri, in Arkansas, and in Tennessee, we think it possible to subdue it in any Free State where it shall rear its head. It is not probable that it would fare better in Chicago than in New York. As to the question whether any other paper or anybody else can be allowed to survive, because a rebel or nest of rebels is squelched, that is the very question which would be on trial. In New York, when the mob first broke down, the loyal people were not all driven out. The Union will outlive the rebellion, we take it. Because Jeff. Davis should be hanged, Abraham Lincoln is not to undergo the same treatment. The loyal will live by the death of the rebellion. Loyal men and loyal papers will have the better chance for existence by putting scamps and rebels to the penalty of the law.

Our advice to secessionists and traitors hereabouts is, to keep quiet. There is air enough for them to breathe here, if they are not in too much haste to run against the locomotive—try concessions with loyalty. But they had best remember there is but one war in this country now; and if their ambition is to make another, it will not be recognized as such, but be treated as a part of the one already on hand. If Kentucky is not satisfied, she can doubtless have a plebiscite in fact, but it will scarcely leave her as safe as it did before

McCLELLAN AND SEYMOUR.

"If command of a department will remove competitors, perhaps the Government would do well to offer a department to McClellan. Perhaps Governor Seymour has military aspirations."—*Great Times.*

It was a happy thought of our secesh neighbor to link this couple together in one application for a "military department."

If Blennerhassett's Island or the Dry Tortugas were not military posts of too great importance we would recommend their conversion into separate military departments, for the purpose of carrying out the above suggestion.

In the Chickahominy retreats, McClellan, at an expense of forty thousand men stuck out to a new and improved base. And in the New York riots, Seymour, as less than half that expense of life, attained to a new and unparalleled beseness. Of course the peace party are at loss which most to admire, the general course of McClellan and his friends, or the general coarseness of Seymour and his "friends."

Both these generals have fought on the principle that it is easier to take captive Northern traitors than southern. Every traitor in the Northern States has been constantly captivated by them, and is now on parole of honor, or dishonor, not to fight the rebels but to abuse the Government. The secesh papers republish and circulate McClellan's report and Seymour's message, to show how vigorously they can fight the Government without pretending to fight the rebellion. The publication of McClellan's autobiography, which the Copperheads are pushing forward at government expense, so far as possible, as a political campaign document, shows eminently the great value of McClellan as a General, by the vast number of men required, according to his own (indisputable) judgment, for his body-guard. No poor "imperial guard" like that which surrounded Napoleon, and which he would throw forward at the critical moment rather than yield to the enemy, answered for McClellan. He must have a bodyguard as wide and deep that no rebel gun, of wide ever range, could fire across it. Is it not wonderful that so manifest an expedient for the safe preservation of a General's life, as that of surrounding an army so large that a few of its regiments could fight its battles while five-sixths of its force should act as a perpetual reserve or body-guard, so that whatever might be the fate of the day no harm should touch the life of the General, never before have occurred even to the greatest military commanders. The following figures from a Secession paper (which may be from McClellan's "autobiography") show the relative proportions of the forces which he sent hold of his foe on the side of the Union, and those he retained as a "reserve" to save his own life.

Time.	Body-guard.	Army.
What time months at Washington	$15,000	
At Yorktown	90,000	
At Williamsburg	40,000	15,000
At Fair Oaks	60,000	40,000
At Gaines' Mill	85,000	60,000
At White Oak Swamp	95,000	85,000
At Malvern Hill	100,000	95,000
At Harrison's Landing	85,000	85,000

It will be seen that in the more successful of those engagements, his body-guard was actually so reduced by the attacks of his Generals, and the strategy of the rebels, as to bring him within a few miles of the range of the enemy's guns. At Malvern Hill and Antietam, he was at imminent risk of being in actual danger. At the former he is asserted indeed, whether now it is not been for the gunboats, he would not have been exposed to the hostile fire. As our rebels would not have been able to distinguish him from a Union man he might then have been "accidentally shot," and although McClellan, dead is a military and political issue, to exactly the subject for the copperhead cry of "Long live McClellan," yet McClellan "accidentally shot," would have left the copperheads "in a fix," as the exile of Valladigham has left them, as a thing. It will thus be seen that the more strength required for the safety or honor of a General so great and popular as McClellan, the very holes of whose coat, unlike his head and wounded, are all covered, makes it exceedingly difficult for Generals

[Continued on Second Page.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Early Morning Gun. Mother-Sherman Interview. Secretary Chase's Financial Policy. Proposed Draft in Illinois.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

THE SOME HEADS—OUT NOW.

A secret meeting of about twenty to twenty-five more heads took place on the night of the reception of the news of the New Hampshire election. At this meeting it was resolved to call an independent Democratic Baltimore to meet on the same day as the Union convention. The resolution was opposed by two leading members of Congress from Ohio, who were present, but it was carried unanimously, with the exception of three votes given in the negative. A motion was also passed to forward the proceedings of the meeting to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, and tender him the nomination of the independent convention. I am of the opinion that Gen. Butler has "too much pluck" to accept the nomination, and the chances of any pay in the Treasury of the United States accruing for the payment of interest on the Rebel Confederate loan, will be reduced to the shadow of a cloud according to the act of Parliament in such cases made and provided.

It will be seen that the clause providing for a sinking fund in the act of February 25, 1862, has very properly been retained unimpaired. Mr. Chase can now apply the proceeds of this fund to the sinking fund, and thus have constantly on hand a large surplus to apply to the liquidation of outstanding bonds.

THE DRAFT IN ILLINOIS.

I understand from gentlemen here connected with the departments at Springfield, that Illinois is several thousand ahead on the last call. As seamen are to be credited on the next; hence Chicago (mostly a considerable number of this very useful class of our fellow citizens, and thus help to fill our quota? It will be a most glorious record if the Prairie State can respond to every call made upon her by volunteering, as the prospect now is that she will. F.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Late Election in Tennessee—Affairs in Nashville—Military Situation at Knoxville—Prospects of Early Occupation by Our Troops—Reception of East Tennessee from the State Proper—The Rebel Force Threatening Chattanooga, &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16, 1861.

The returns from most portions of the State have been received in this city, which, with few exceptions have been most flatteringly triumphant for the Union candidate and the Federal cause. In this county 900 out of the 1,000 votes cast, were thrown in favor of the Union candidates, all of whom, a few days previous to the election, announced themselves in favor of the suppression of the rebellion and the punishment of its leaders, and the immediate emancipation of the slaves within Tennessee borders, and the utter and universal annihilation of the slave system throughout the American Republic. The men elected in this county all have been or are slaveholders, and are known to be honest in their statements. Just before the election it was found that the secessionists would carry the day, as their organ in this city had recommended them to go to the polls and vote in opposition to the Abolitionists. But the friends of the secesh-Copperhead aspirants could not muster the courage to take such a step, preferring rather to support, even to carry out a scheme of so vast importance to those who entertain a deadly enmity to the Federal cause, the words "I *do not desire* the suppression of the rebellion" would not be swallowed by the most unprincipled of the secesh in our nationed majority preserved. Had not the "odious" instrument of the Governor interposed, the State would have been turned over to the rebel authorities right in the face and cross of a hundred thousand Federal soldiers, and, seemingly, with the consent of the Government.

Since the reconnoissance of last month the situation at Chattanooga is materially improved. Loyal Union party of thousands of Northern mechanics and laborers are engaged in various pursuits in this vicinity. Immense quantities of provisions and stores are now being constructed, one building, approaching completion, being nearly three hundred feet in length. The bridge across the river is rapidly progressing, and will be ready for use before the first of May. Two new companies of the New York Engineers have arrived in the course of a couple of weeks. The railroad is being put in running order to Ringgold, and trains will run over it by the first of April. The sick and wounded are thinning out amazingly, most all of the buildings having been used for hospitals being vacated and furnished for Quartermasters' purposes. In a few days the 15th regulars, which has been doing provost duty for the past two months, will be relieved, a colored regiment taking its place. The trains to and from Chattanooga and Nashville run upon time, and very few accidents have occurred. Gen. Baird's division of the 14th corps is at Ringgold, which is the advance corps. Gen. Jeff. Davis' division of the same corps is at Rossville and Gen. Negley's, and Gen. Stanley's division is at Cleveland. Gen. Palmer, the corps commander of the 14th corps, is in Chattanooga. Gen. Thomas is in command of the first, and a very efficient officer he is. The city is well populated with loyal men and secesh sympathizers. The only serious trouble existing at present is the great scarcity of wood. The mountains of this vicinity are literally bare, and have been made destitute of a single stick of timber. Knoxville itself, especially since the unsuccessful siege of Longstreet, has been considered perfectly safe by every one. But East Tennessee, as a whole, has suffered and continues to suffer severely. At present the crops may be said to be in force at Jonesboro, distant 98 miles from Knoxville, with a large advance force of infantry under Wolford at Greenville, 74 miles. The weight of the rebel cavalry is at Bull's Gap, which is just 50 miles from Knoxville. Our forces are at present at Mossy Creek, with our cavalry advance at Russellville, distant from Jonesboro 38 miles. A few days since the reports first considerable skirmishing took place on Monday last, resulting favorably for our troops. Another skirmish occurred on Tuesday last, in which the rebels were driven back with considerable loss. Our troops are progressing finely. The filth of the city has been entirely removed, and the city again presents a more cheerful appearance. The health of our officer of staff in the field, while Gen. Potter occupies the position of chief of staff, with headquarters at Nashville, with Gen. Thomas, headquarters

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effectual remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, such as Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasmodic Affections, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints.

Rev. D. M. JONES, of the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, says:

"Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a valuable medicine. I have used it in my family for many years, and can recommend it as a safe and reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. the Expectorant will be found a valuable remedy."

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New York, writes:

"From my own experience, I believe Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT to be one of the best remedies for Coughs, Colds, &c. the Expectorant will be found a valuable remedy."

Hon. SAMUEL S. WAGNER, now in Statement of Camp Wallace Town, Ohio, writes:

"Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a valuable medicine. I have used it in my family for many years, and can recommend it as a safe and reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. the Expectorant will be found a valuable remedy."

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Hon. SAMUEL C. BARNES, of 288 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, writes:

"Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a valuable medicine. I have used it in my family for many years, and can recommend it as a safe and reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. the Expectorant will be found a valuable remedy."

Hon. L. J. ROBERTS, the well-known Illinois Pioneer, writes:

"The Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always curing the pain, and relieving the symptoms."

Mr. C. T. POOLEY, Superintendent of Adams Express, writes:

"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a bad cold and cough."

Mr. W. C. FISHER, of Wilson, Madison, Illinois, writes:

"A little sample of relief soon brought a permanent cure of the Whooping Cough by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT."

Rev. R. F. BUDDEY, of First Baptist Church, Cincinnati, writes:

"Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has completely cured me of a severe cold, and entirely removed the accompanying cough."

Mr. ANDREW COWANLOCK, of Rayside, C. W., writes:

"JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has effectually cured me of the most severe cough and cold."

JOHN HARRIMAN, Esq., of Shawtown, W. D. writes:

"Some of my children obtained immediate and effectual relief from an attack of Croup by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT."

Rev. A. WINSLOW, of Vineyard, Hanover, writes:

"A friend, who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, commenced by taking of Blood and Death Sweat, was entirely restored his health, owing to the use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT."

Mr. JOHN VANWORT, of Lewellen, Mich., writes:

"Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has cured me of a severe cold, and I was thought past all cure, I tried JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and one bottle of which I found myself well, cough and hearty."

Mr. C. W. WHITTLER, of Mercer County, Pa., says:

"Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has entirely relieved me of very bad cough, and I recommend it to my friends."

Dr. D. C. GARRILL, of Mason, Nova Scotia, writes:

"Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is proved to be a valuable remedy for the disease for which it is recommended."

Rev. J. J. WALSH, Missionary of Presbyterian Board, Pittsburgh, Pa., says:

"It is within my knowledge that Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been used in Amber Presbytery, of having a case of Incipient Consumption."

Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of Tarsus, Sullivan County, Indiana, writes:

"I was afflicted with Consumption, my friends pronounced incurable, I was recommended to good health by persevering in the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT."

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THE SILVER SHIP.

A way she sailed—the Silver Ship—
The bloodhound at her prow—
And high above the flowing blast
The pirate flag did wave—
He was that man the pirate's ever!
His eye that fires his bosom's core
Shook fear into the heart
Nor high nor low, his rival brave,
Should call event you brief!

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THE SILVER SHIP;

OR,

The Bloodhound of the Carribbeans.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN STORY.

BY LOUIS LEON.

The tale is historical, and the main incidents are true. The principal characters are historical. The pirate Lafitte, who commonly called by the Spanish Americans of his time, before the profane name was known, El Senor Diablo, or the Lord of the Devil, was the terror of the Caribbean—a title that arose from his FEARFULLY PIRATICAL way of leaving about the movements of his vessels, and the manner in which his prizes were generally exploited for the first time in these seas. This Lafitte, the bosom friend of Aaron Burr, who was the pirate Lafitte, the master of Gen. Jackson, who was the pirate Lafitte, the possessor of the great silver mine—Pirate Lafitte, the prince of the gulf of Mexico, the owner of the gallant Silver Ship, Queen Anna, a ship of wealth and luxurious trains, a ship of wealth and luxurious trains, a ship of wealth and luxurious trains, and to whom an extraordinary mystery attaches. Then, a young girl of marvelous grace and loveliness, the daughter of Pedro Gonzalez, and reputed steward of the inhabitants of Isla Grande to be his strange glorious type of the Spanish American women, a being of wonderful beauty and wonderful life, and the moment of her introduction, even a painful mystery, in which is threatened an attempt to kill her. Then a Spanish officer of the Royal Navy, the Governor of Key Largo, Tobia is a glorious creation—a fresh ingenious young creature, in whom the whole body seems wholly pervaded by intellectual life. We confidently look for an immense increase in circulation on this story, and newsdealers would do well to send in their orders at once.

Besides the above great story, this favorite family journal will contain two orders of RIGHT to TWELVE first class stories of short length, by the most popular writers of the day. Also, a large number of short stories of different varieties, a large number of sketches, and a variety of departments, such as "Fireside Companionship, Character, Incidents" "Present Paragraphs," "Mirthful Miracle," "Knowledge Box," "Hour of Interest," etc., etc., by which means it is hoped to make the NEW YORK WEEKLY, as it already is, a welcome guest to all who take it, has but its equal either in this country or the old.

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In Testimony Whereof, I HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of office to be affixed, this 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1865.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Dr. James,

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Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

THE CITY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL MATTERS

Boarding.

Financial.

Real Estate for Sale.

Auction Sales.

Amusements.

Miscellaneous.